JERSEY KILTS

FLANNEL SAILOR SUITS.

MOTHERS-Bring your boys, and see what we offer in Jersey Kilts at \$1.75, \$2. \$2.50, \$4 and \$5. You will acknowledge that CHOICE FOR \$4 they are handsome and very cheap. The same may be said of our Flannel Sailor Suits, which we sell at \$1 and upward

These and others make the finest lines of Children's Suits, ages 3 to 10, ever brought Boys' Department. torthis city.

Young Men's Snits, ages 14 to 19, in handsome and fashionable goods, cut in the latest fashion, and durably made up.

TA base ball and bat given with each suit sold in this department.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

Cooler; fair weather.

To-day and all week, if the goods hold

BARGAIN TABLE.

150 SUITS

That have been selling for \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$13.50 and \$18.

These suits are odd sizes, from broken A snap for any one who wants to se-cure a bargain.

CHOICE, \$4.

MURPHY, HIBBEN

(AT WHOLESALE ONLY.)

SPECIAL OFFERING HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

As recently noted in this paper, we have paid over \$700 duties on direct importations. Table Linens, Crashes, Towels, Napkins, comprising many novelties and all leading staples, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market.

100 CASES FANCY STANDARD PRINTS 100 CASES SHIRTING PRINTS.

50 CASES DRESS STYLE GINGHAMS. At a material reduction from prevailing quotations. Lowest Prices always

Cleveland, Cincinnati,

TO PHILADELPHIA AND BETURN.

On April 11 and 12 the Big 4 Route will sell tickets to Philadelphia and return for one fare round trip, good returning until April 30, account meeting of Loyal Legion. This is an excellent opportunity for business men and sight-seers to visit the East, and our route through the beautiful valleys and mountains of West Virginia and Virginia, is unsurpassed for time and scenic beauty.

TIME CARD.

Depart—*4.10 am, 7 am, *11.10 am, *3.05 pm, 6.20 pm, Arrive—*9.15 am, *10.30 am, 5.15 pm, 6.25 pm, *10.50 pm. Depart-3.55 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *3.10 pm Arrive-10.17 am, *11:00 am, \$12:10 pm, 4.55 pr *10.55 pm, *11.35 pm.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7.10 am, *11.10 am, 5.10 pm, *11.45 pm.

Arrive—*3.80 am, 10.35 am, *3.00 pm, 6.25 pm. ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO DIVISION. Depart-*7.30 am, *11.05 am, 5.00 pm, *11.06 pm. Arrive-*3.45 am, 10.55 am, *2.50 pm, *6.25 pm. *Daily. §Sunday only.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

"The Pullman Vestibule Line"

- BETWEEN -INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNAT

This road, always foremest to provide for the safety, convenience and comfort of the traveling public, have in their Pullman Vestibule Trains a service, which is acknowledged to be the 'linest on service, which is acknowledged to be the "linest on earth," and it needs but a trial to convince you of the fact. The first-class coaches, smoking, parlor and sleeping-cars are the most luxurious ever constructed by the Pullman Company. The dining cars, with a menu that would make the leading hotels envious, must be seen to be appreciated. Besides, this close connections are made in Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo with the leading lines for points South, East and North. Be sure you ask for tickets via the C., H. & D. For any further information call at our city ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as

FOR CINCINNATI AND DAYTON. Depart -- 4:05 am 10:35 sm 2:43 pm 4:00 pm Arrive -- 1:10 am 19:30 am 11:05 am 17:30 pm

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT AND THE NORTH. 10:35 am 4:00 pm 19:30 am 17:30 pm ...4:05 am Daily. †Daily except Sunday. H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., April 9-Cooler; generally fair weather; occasional increasing cloudiness and rain.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, April 8, 8 P. M .- Forecast until 8 P. M., Wednesday:

For Indiana and Illinois-Light local rains; decidedly colder; westerly winds. For Ohio-Fair; clearing in northern por-tion; colder; westerly winds, high on the

For Michigan and Wisconsin-Fair; colder; westerly winds, high on the lakes.

Observations at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, April 8. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A.M. 29.59 64 74 Swest Cloudy. 0.06 7 P.M. 29.48 73 63 South Pt. cloudy. Maximum thermometer, 78; minimum ther-Following is a comparative statement of the ondition of temperature and precipitation on

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1... *333 *10.43

General Weather Conditions.

TUESDAY, April 8, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.-The low area last night in the northwest moved southeastward, and is central to-night, with 29.42, at Springfield, Ill.; a high area crossing the Rocky mountains is central, with 30.52, in Utah. TEMPERATURE. - In front of the low area the temperature is exceedingly high; west of the low area the temperature is much lower; the abrupt change in temperature over Indiana continues; in its northern portion 44°; in its southern 72°; 80° is reported from St. Louis, Mo.; 70° and above from central Texas, southern Iowa, central Indiana, central Ohio and western Pennsyl-

ward; 40° and below from southwestern Wyoming northeastward to southwestern Minnesota, and from North Dakota and southern Minnesota northward; 30° and below from Manitobs northward. PRECIPITATION.—Rains fell in South Dakola. Nebraska, western Iowa, near the lower lakes, the Atlantic coast from Virginia northward, at Nashville, Tenn., and

western Iowa and the lower lakes south-

Cincinnati, O. Thunder-storms passed, during the even-ing, over northern Indiana, moving from southwest to northeast.

Chicago Billiard Tourney. CHICAGO, April 8.—Catton and Ives opened the billiard games to-day. Score—Ives, 275; Catton, 225. Schaeffer and Heiser played the second game this afternoon. Score—Schaeffer, 500; Heiser, 142. The game to-night was between Slosson and Daly, the former winning by a score of 500 to 125.

and everything in Surgica Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st

A FATEFUL CONNECTICUT SOCIETY.

Last Member but One of the Bridgeport Suicide Club Fulfills His Agreement.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 8.-Wendell Baum, the secretary of that unique organization, the Bridgeport Suicide Club, has fulfilled the membership agreement by killing himself. The history of this astonishing society is one of intense interest to the student of morbid physiology. Four years ago five citizens of Bridgeport, all Germans, met one day when all were rather low spirited, and, half in jest, organized the suicide club. The agreement was that one member of the club should end his life that year, one the next, and so on until all were gone. This agreement has, thus far, been faithfully kept. When the annual meeting was held, in January, there were only two members to attend it, the secretary the president. It was proposed at this meeting by the secre-tary that the president should make away with himself during the year, and by the president that the secretary do so likewise. There being no better way to settle the question, it was mutually decided that the polls be held open until a new member was pledged and initiated. A letter-carrier named Mayby talked seriously of becoming a member, and the president and secretary had great hopes of him until one morning it was learned that he had committed suicide without first joining the club. He carried, however, a handsome silk umberella, which he bequeathed to the secretary of the club, Wendell Baum, and it was accepted. But the longer Baum carried the umbrella the more unhappy he became, and when his friends tried to cheer him up he said: "A cloud hangs over me. I am doomed." Finally he sold his property, turned the money over to his wife and gave the umbrella into the charge of a friend. directing that it be sent to the president of president of the club is now the only member left, and another year will show if he keeps his oath.

FOUR WORKMEN KILLED.

Thrown from a Trestle by the Fall of a Derrick Into a Ravine 125 Feet Deep.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8.-Near West Point, a few miles out on the Chesapeake, Ohio & Sonthwestern road, to-day, a derrick in use in repairing a trestle fell and killed four men. A rope which held the derrick in place broke while a large b am was being lifted into place, and the errick came down, carrying over its supporting beams and sweeping the men from the trestle. They were precipitated 125 feet into the raving befow. Tom Bruse and — McDonald were instantly killed. — Lilly and - Corum were fatally injured Foreman Howard and several others were

New York Methodist Conference. NEW YORK, April 8.—The Methodist Epis-copal Conference closed to-day. A resolution favoring national aid to education in the South was adopted. A supplementary report on the amusements of the present day, denouncing dancing, card-playing and the theaters, was adopted. The resolution adopted by the conference in 1888 was dopted, in regard to the liquor question. It opposes license or other regulation of the iquor traffic, and declares that prohibition

is the duty of the government. Woman Killed by a Crazy Man. MEDFORD, Wis., April 8.—A man named Willard Williams, nicknamed "Crazy Kelly," went to the house of Judge Clinton Texton, of this city, to-day, and addressing Miss Maggie Pritchard, a niece of Mrs. Texton, said: "Are you Maggie Pritch-ard?" She said: "Yes." He then said: "You must die," and fired at her, killing her instantly. He then shot himself. He is alive,

but will probably die. Youthful Eiopers and Housekeepers.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 8 .- George Laney, boy seventeen years old, was arrested today for eloping with the thirteen-year-old daughter of Wm. Davis. Laney and the girl went to Atchison yesterday, where they claim they were married. Returning here they began housekeeping in an old boat on the river bank. There they were discovered by the girl's father. The child was returned to her parents.

Two Young Women Drowned.

DRESDEN, Ont., April 8.—Last night two young ladies, Miss Ettie Snarey, aged seveneen years, and Miss Tres Huffman, aged nineteen years, were crossing the river in a small boat accompanied by a young man named Charles Hart, when the boat was swamped and the young ladies were drowned, Hart being unable to save them owing to the swift current.

The stage from Michigan Bluff to Auburn. Cal., was stopped by two masked men, one and a half mile from the latter place. Mon-day afternoon, and about \$30 secured from the passengers.

"The T tired feeling" is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives a feel-ing of buoyancy and strength to the whole

WILL STOP "PUTS" AND "CALLS"

Mr. Butterworth's Bill to Suppress Option-Dealing Favorably Reported.

Views of Members of the House Committee or the Constitutionality of the Measure and the Necessity of Adopting It.

Mr. Morrill in Doubt Whether His Service Pension Bill Will Pass the House.

Tariff Bill to Be Presented Thursday, and the Debate Limited to One Week-Chinese Statistics-Mr. Randall's Condition.

"PUTS" AND "CALLS."

Mr. Butterworth's Revised Bill for the Suppression of "Bucket-Shops."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- In the language of Chairman Funston, there will be a postmortem hearing before the House committee on agriculture to-morrow morning in opposition to the bill prohibiting specula-tion in the future delivery of food products. This bill, known as the Butterworth bill, was favorably reported to the House today, but a telegraphic request for a hearing in opposition to its adoption was received a day or two ago from President W T. Baker, of the Chicago Board of Trade. The request came through Representative Adams, and Mr. Funston says the hearwill be given out of respect the gentleman who made it, and not with any idea that the argument will have any influence upon the commit-

"I think I voice the sentiment of every member of the committee when I say that it is the most important measure we have considered during this session of Congress, said Chairman Funston, this afternoon, "and we reported it with a view to its ultimately becoming a law and not merely for buncomb. There can be no doubt that the price of our food product is fixed by the sales of futures or options. The "bull" and the "bear" work together, keep prices down, for unless they are down there is no profit to buyers and sellers. Speculation never makes high prices. Sometimes a "corner" on certain articles enables a dealer to get high prices, but a "corner" occurs but once in ten years or so. We have the Conger lard bill, requiring compound lard to pay a tax and be sold for just what it is, and the laboratory bill, covering the general subject of food adulteration, but the bill prohibiting speculation in options and futures on articles not in existence is the most important, and should An elaborate report was submitted with

the bill when presented to the House to-day. In it the committee says the terms does, and is intended to, apply to that class of transactions conducted in the "bucket-shops' and "grain-pits" of the country, and known as "puts" and "calls," including the whole range of mere speculative gambling in fic-titious farm products. It does not affect injuriously any legitimate trader or deale r in farm staples. It seeks to and does impose an internal revenue tax upon those "dealers" in grain, cotton and pork, who, as a rule, never see, own or handle a peck or pound of the ar-ticle they deal in. It applies to 'dealers" whose transactions have the least possible reference to the supply, and still less to the demand for consumption; who are not concerned whether the harvests are blighted or plentiful. The bill is intended to reach that class of speculators only who sell what they don't own; who sell with no purpose or intent to deliver what they sell: who require little capital or stock in trade, and yet who sell in the bucket-shops of the United States every month more wheat than is grown in the whole world in a year, thus, in a great measure, destroying trade, driving merchants from the field and foreing the price of farm products below the cost of production. It is urged, says the committee, that the influence of this bill will greatly hamper and restrict trade, but so far from the proposed measure affecting trade the exact reverse is true.

amendment to Section 2 of the original bill providing the act shall not apply to any contracts or agreements for the future delivery of any of the said articles made with the United States or any State or county, or with the duly authorized officers or agents thereof, nor to the contracts or agreements made by the farmers for the sale and delivery of any of the articles aforesaid which are in actual course of production by such farmers at the time of making such contract or agreement. These contracts are obviously not improper, says the committee, because the exceptions do not open the door to contracts made by grain-pits.

SERVICE-PENSION BILL.

Mr. Morrill Tells Why He Tried to Pass I Under a Suspension of Rules.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- "I am completely at sea as to what is the best policy to pur-

sue to secure the adoption of the servicepension bill which was defeated in the House vesterday," said Chairman Morrill this afternoon. "We have more than a two-thirds majority, and could pass it under a suspension of Jules on any suspension day if we could get all of our friends here. There were ten Republicans paired with as many Democrats yesterday, and, strange to say, all of the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, were for the bill, but none could vote for it under the circumstances. Yes, I am inclined to think the bill will become a law, and yet it may fail by indirection. The committee on invalid pensions is a privileged committee, and can call its bills up at any time, but we can only hope to pass this bill under a suspension of rules, when we may limit debate and keep out all amendments. Why, the friends as well as the enemies of the bill would amend it to death if we attempted to pass it, except under a suspension of the rules. A lot of members want to decrease the time when all may get the service pension. Some want to lower the age from sixty-two to fifty years, others want to tack on the repeal of the law limiting arrearages, others would add the per diem bill, and some others would pin on the various bounty bills. dozen amendments would be offered which are good enough propositions in themselves, but are ruinous to the service bill if put on as amendments. The committee will attempt to make some kind of an arrangement, but it looks as though the chances are slim, and if we cannot pass the bill under suspension of the rules it will fail. For twenty years all general pension bills have been passed by suspending the rules. Chairman Matson toor that course during the last three Congreeses for the same reason that I did on yesterday.

Representative Chipman of Michigan introduced to-day in the House a resolution instructing the committee on invalid pensions to prepare and report fortwith a per diem service-pension bill, and providing that the consideration of the bill shall be a special order for Monday next.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It May Be Reported to the House To-Morrow, and Will Be Debated a Week.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 8.-Unless good reasons are given for further delay the Republican tariff bill will be reported to the House by Chairman McKinley on Thurs-

day. The majority are afraid the Democrats may ask for more time, and say they will not grant it unless the reasons are good. It is believed that the Democrats will not report a substitute, but wait till the debate is over in the House, taking advantage of public sentiment, and ofter a substitute. When the previous question is called upon the McKinley bill they will attack the Republican measure fiercely in their report, now about completed.

"The Republicans do net want more than a week for debate," says Mr. Lafollette, of the committee, "and we will ask the Democrats to agree to make it as short as possible. It is better to let every one print as much as he wishes in the way of speeches in the Record, but I presume the Democrats will contend for a long debate, so as to delay final action, hoping to finally see the bill fail, and to foment as much contention as possible. The Republicans have talked over the matter of limiting debates, but have taken no action beyond a determination to keep the time down as much as possible. We should get the bill into the Senate by the end of the third week in May at the furthest." May at the furthest."

May at the furthest."

As a result of a conference between the Nebraska delegation, last night, Representative Dorsey started out this morning with the following petition, with a view to securing as many signatures as possible from those who favor protection to the sugar industry in this country, especially the beetsugar interest. It is addressed to Hon. Wm. McKinley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and reads: "We, the undersigned members of the Fifty-first Congress, being convinced that with adequate pretection to stimulate the beet-sugar and so ghum infant industries, in connection so ghum infant industries, in connection with cane, we can supply this country with the quantity of sugar necessary for home consumption in a few years, earnest y request that no greater reduction the 25 per cent. from the present schedule be made in the rate of duty on sugar, and that the duty be made specific and not ad

The members of the Nebraska delegation attached their signatures first, and quite a number of others are following the example, but there is little hope that the movement will prove formidable. Republican members of the committee on ways and means say it will avail little, if any-thing, as the feeling is strong for free sugar.

CHINESE IN AMERICA. Arrivals and Departures Since 1882-How

the Exclusion Act Is Evaded. WASHINGTON, April 8.-In response to a Senate resolution calling upon Secretary Windom to transmit to the Senate a statement of the number of arrivals and departures of Chinese persons at San Francisco annually since Aug. 2, 1882, and to further send information respecting the evasions of the law for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, the Secretary to-day transmitted a tabulated statement giving the desired information. From September, 1882, to July 1, 1883, the arrivals numbered 9,269 and departures 10,894; in 1883, 7,985 arrived and 12,273 departed; in 1884, 11,830 arrived and 15,185 departed; in 1885, 11,110 arrived and 16,915 departed; in 1886, 13,718 arrived and 11,339 departed; in 1887, 14,173 arrived and 11,786 departed; in 1888, 10,935 arrived and 10,169 departed: in 1889, 836 arrived and 3,672 departed. Of the 611 persons who arrived during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1889. 12 were actors, 2 clerks, 1 cook, 10 druggists, 2 goldsmiths, 494 merchants, mining engineers, 8 pawnbrokers, 3 physicians, 10 shoemakers, 47 students, and 241 with no occupation. Of these 221 were females. Secretary Windom says, in respect to evasions of the law for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, that the violations appear to consist mainly in the use of fraudulent certificates in smuggling laborers across the porthern frontier.

ers across the northern frontier. The Secretary has ordered the collector of customs at San Diego, Cal., to employ an additional force to assist him in preventing the amuggling of Chinese laborers across the mexican border. This action is based upon a telegraphic report from the col-lector that he has captured thirteen China-men who had entered the country in that way, and that there are over seventy more of them in Mexican territory trying to force their way across the border. It is un-derstood that this lot of Chinamen was brought over on the steamer Pekin, and transferred in the harbor of San Francisco to another vessel, and taken to a point on the coast of Lower California and there landed, with a view to entering the United States.

MINOR MATTERS,

Commander Joseph B. Cóghlan Acquitted for Lack of Power to Summon Witnesses. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The Secretary of the Navy has approved the record of the The committee has no doubt of the constitutionality of the measure. It added an Commander Joseph B. Coghlan, recently Editor Fleming, in his reply, says that in tried by court-martial at San Francisco, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline His offense consisted of writing and causing to be published in a California newspaper an article condemning and abusing in unmeasured terms the present administration of naval affairs. When arraigned he pleaded not guilty, and the editor of the paper in which the article was published refused to appear before the court, so it was found impossible to sustain the charge, and the court found a verdict of not guilty. The approval of the findings by the Navy Department disposes of the case, so far as the present charges are concerned. The result of this case has determined the naval authorities to make a strong effort to secure legislation conferring on naval courts-martial the same powers to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses as is now vested in army courts-martial.

The President's Appointing Power. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- For the purpose of getting "even" with the President, who wanted to make his own appointments to offices in Oklahoma under the new government, some gentlemen in the Senate and House had an amendment made to the Oklahoma bill providing that the Governor, Secretary and a lot of other officers—about twenty-five in all, including commissioners—should be appointed from among the citizens of that Territory. The bill is now in conference, and it is stated that the amend ment is unconstitutional, as the appointing power of the President cannot be limited or interfered with, as he has the power, which cannot be qualified, to make such appointments "by and with the advice and consent af the Senate."

Representative Randall's Condition Critical WASHINGTON, April 8 .- While Representative Randall's condition has been serious at all times for many months, he has been worse during the last two or three days, and in a critical state. His mind, which is usually clear and bright, has at times been clouded and he has not seemed aware of what was going on. This was attended by alarming loss of vitality. Fears for the worst were entertained while he was in this condition, but this morning he began to rally, and improved during the day. He was said to be better at 11 o'clock to-night.

Patents Issued to Indiana Inventors. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Patents were granted to Indianians to-day as follows: Andrew J. Crose, Indianapolis, bridle-bit; Andrew J. Dawdy, Goshen, printing frame support; James A. Franklin, Wabash, assignor of one-half to S. Haggerty, Brooks, Kan., tool-chest; Wm. T. Harris, assignor to Harris Supply Company, Indianapolis, metallic packing; Oliver P. Jacques, Warsaw, ice tool: Monroe M. McDyaine, Putnam-Warsaw, ice tool; Monroe M. Mclivaine. Putnam-ville, J. C. Gose and H. F. Pickett, assignors of one-fourth to L. B. Smith, Reelsville, ballot-box; Frank A. Moore and F. Schreyer, Logansport, bouquet holder; John Shearer, South Bend, plow shield.

Will Investigate Clayton's Assassination. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The House committee on elections to-day appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Lacey, Cooper, Bergen, Outhwaite, and Wilson of Missouri to visit Kansas and collect testi-mony relative to the contested election case of Clayton vs. Breckenridge, in the Second district, and the alleged assassina-

tion of Clayton. The sub-committee ex-

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- J. Schumaker was to-day appointed postmaster at Morris, Ripley county, vice H. Roell, resigned. John H. Murry, of Indianapolis, is here, on his way home from a trip to Boston.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased \$4,550 four per cent. bonds, at \$1.22, and \$5,000 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, at \$1.0812.

at \$1.0812.

Advertisements were issued to-day from the Navy Department for bids for the construction of one armored cruiser of about 8,100 tons, one protected cruiser of about 5,500 tons, and one steel practice vessel of about 800 tons. Bids for these vessels will be opened on Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The House committee on the judiciary to-day completed consideration of the Torrey bankruptey bill, introduced by Representative E. B. Taylor of Ohio, and ordered it to be reported favorably. A number of amendments have been made, but they are simply corrections and changes of phraseology, and do not affect the principles of the bill.

A telegram was received here to-day an-

the principles of the bill.

A telegram was received here to-day announcing the death of a son of Representative W. H. H. Cowles, of the Eighth North Carolina district. The young man was at school in North Carolina, and was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The news greatly shocked the father.

Representative Lodge of Massachusetts to-day presented to the House a petition by 1,310 citizens of Massachusetts, asking for an increased appropriation for the Civil-

an increased appropriation for the Civil-service Commission. A similar petition, signed by 1,200 citizens of Pennsylvania, was presented by Representative Bayne of Pennsylvania.

A BLOODTHIRSTY CONGRESSMAN.

Editor Fleming, of Knoxville, Tenn., Challenged by Mr. Phelan, of Memphis.

WASHINGTON, April 8.-A report gained wide circulation to-night that it was probable a duel would be fought between Congressman Phelan, of Memphis, Tenn., and John M. Fleming, editor of the Knoxville, Tenn., Sentinel. It was said that Mr. Phelan had sent a telegram to Mr. Fleming which would probably induce the latter to issue a challenge. An Associated Press reporter called on Mr. Phelan to-night, and, during his presence at Mr. Phelan's house, Mr. Phelan was notified by wire, from Memphis, that Colonel Fleming had written an editorial reply to his dispatch. It was also stated that Colonel Fleming had admitted that he had not published the dispatch in full. Mr. Phelan said as a part of the message had been printed he would supply a verbal copy of it. He, however, refused to make any statement whatever or to discuss the matter at all. Following is a copy of the

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1890. To John M. Fleming, Knoxville, Tenn.: When I wrote from Aiken I had not seen your

letter to the Memphis Commercial. You are a liar, a coward and a scoundrel. Will await your message here and come to Knoxville to arrange JAMES PHELAN. Mr. Phelan's dispatch to Colonel Fleming was based on a letter of the latter to the Memphis Commercial, an independent paper of that place. A Tennesseean who is conversant with the facts, says that in replying to some criticisms of Colonel Flem-ing on Phelan's school history, Phelan had said Fleming had asked for an advance copy of the book or of another book he had written on Tennessee, and that the criticisms were due to pique, because he had not been given an advance copy. This Fleming denied and Phelan wrote an apology for Fleming's paper, the Knoxville Sentinel. Previous to this Phelan had made the same charge in a letter to the Memphis Commercial. Phelan had made the same charge in lan also wrote an apology to this paper. Fleming replied in a letter to the Commercial, refusing to accept the apology which the editor of the paper has pro-nounced as ample, and in a sneering tone intimated Phelan had practiced deception from the first. This letter Phelan did not see for some days, until his return from Aiken, S. C. A dispatch from Nashville says editor Fleming has refused to accept the challenge, and exactly what further steps, if any, Congressman Phelan may take are not known. Instead of sending his reply by mail Colonel Fleming sent it by telegraph, by which agency it was transmitted to Mr. Phelan to-day. Colonel Fleming also published it in the Sentinel, and tonight it is the principal theme of conversation. Mr. Phelan's challenge came by times past the men who have specially commanded his admiration were those who had the courage to treat with contempt the de-

insisting on the manly right of self-defense. THE SWOLLEN MISSISSIPPI.

mand of the duelist, while recognizing and

Its Waters Flood the Town of Mayersville-The Crevasse at Skipwith.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 8.—There has been a slight fall here in the back-water, while the river has remained stationary. Telephone communication between here and Vicksburg has been resumed. A special from Mayersville says that the water is two and a half feet deep in that town. The water is from the Skipwith break, which is now 1,500 feet wide. The south end of the broken levee has been made secure; the north end is still caving. On this end a mat has been placed, but the caving has not reached it yet. When it does and the mat sinks it is thought that this end will secure against caving. Below Mayersville there is a great deal of dry land on which much of from the surrounding country is kept. The water in the Bogue Philia country is still rising and spreading out towards the east. Much of the country that was free from the overflow in 1883 will be under water in a few days. A dispatch from St. Joseph, La., says

The river has risen three and a half inches in the past forty-eight hours. It has risen at this place eleven inches since the overflow water began to return to at the mouth Yazoo. The levees in this parish seem to be in good condition, but with such flood and the water so deep against the levees there is always great danger. The return of the backwater in the Tensas basin must certainly cause a considerable rise when it reaches the Mississippi through Red river.

New York's Libelous Newspapers. NEW YORK, April 8 .- Civil-justice Peter ditchell appeared before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions to-day, and made an application that the grand jury be called into court and specially charged on criminal libel as committed by editors. Judge Mitchell read to the court certain extracts from an evening paper, and made a spirited speech, in which he said that something must be done to stem the tide of this modern newspaper abuse on private characters and public servants. Judge Cowing declined to specially charge the grand jury as requested, because he deemed it improper for him to do so.

Indians Think They Were Cheated. St. Louis, April 8.—Two very heavy suits were filed, to-day, in the United States Court for the Western district of Arkansas one for \$270,283 and the other for \$191,294.

The suits are brought by citizens of the Creek and Seminole nations against S. J. Carpenter, of Topeka, Kan., the agent of the Creek and Seminole nations, and a number of other parties. It is another phase of the old fight over legal fees to Car-

Bank Teller Gone with \$45,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8.—Frederic Kimball, thirty-three years old, teller of the Peoples' Savings Bank, in this city, is missing and with him are \$48,500 of the

Points from the Instrument as It Will Be Submitted to the People.

Constitution of the United States Taken as a Model and Many of Its Features Incor-

How Railway Building in Siberia Has Affected the Slow-Moving Celestials.

porated-Banks of the New Republic.

"Jack the Ripper" Murder in Prussia-A Moorish Pasha Punishes the Inmates of His Harem by CuttingOff TheirHeads.

FRAMING A CONSTITUTION.

Brazil Will Present One to the People Pat-

terned After Uncle Sam's-Bank Affairs.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15 .- The provis-

ional government having decreed all the great popular measures so long demanded by the people, the necessity of which caused the revolution of Nov. 15, 1889, such as the abolition of slavery forced from the imperial government in 1888, the separation of church from state, liberty of worship, freedom of the press, secularization of the public cemeteries, naturalization of foreigners, etc., is now trying to avoid the danger and inconvenience that attended the adoption of the American Constitution. In other words, the men now at the head of affairs desire to begin where the United States finished and so take advantage of American experience. For this reason they have nominated a number of well-known specialists to frame a constitution, which is to be presented to the constituent assembly. The work of registering voters-all men of twenty-one years of age that know how to read and write-is being pushed rapidly. The proposed constitution will be given to the press so as to be amply discussed by all. By this means the framers hope to present one just as much like the American Constitution as is consistent with the character of the Brazilian people. It is proposed then to submit it for adoption to a direct vote of the people. If it is adopted the new assembly will become a legislative body. If it is rejected the assembly will be a constituent body. Below is some of the more important features of the proposed constitution. The preamble is as follows:

We, the representatives of Brazil, in order to maintain the integrity of the fatherland, provide for the common defense, perpetuate the union of all Brazilians, guarantee the individual liberty of all, and the perfect equality of all Brazilian citizens, continuing the efforts of our forefathers in our benefit and in that of our posterity in fav-or of order and progress, do hereby ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States of

Then follows by chapters and articles: The fatherland is one and indivisible.

The Republic of Brazil is composed of states, federal districts, provinces and territories. The government of Brazil is representative

federal and republican.

All branches of the government are necessary organs of the social body, but all shall work for the common benefit of all citizens, without prejudicing individual liberty. Each state shall be governed by its own repre-sentative laws. The federal government shall guarantee to all a republican form of govern-

The federal government shall interfere in the government of the states only for the purpose of guaranteeing a republican form of government the sanction of sentences of the federal courts and in case of reheliion. In the last-named contingency a state of seige may be proclaimed, and the federal power will assume the government until the cause of the trouble be removed.

The constitution will make it clear that, for all local purposes the states are independent political bodies, fully capable of paying all their expenses of all kinds. Provinces are to be regularly organized political bodies that require pecuniary assistance from the supreme federal government. Territories are unorganized, uninhabited parts of the republic. Rio de Janeiro and the neutral municipality, or any other town and surrounding municipaliaty that may be chosen for the capital city by the constituent or general assembly, will be the federal district. There is a project also to give the principal streets of the capital the names of states, cities, etc.; and to designate the squares with names recalling notable events, such as 15th November, Proclamation of the Republic, 13th of May, Abolition of Slavery, 7th of September and Independence of Brazil.

The most important event in Rio de Janeiro in the past week was the resignation, in a body, of the Municipal Intendancy in consequence of a decree of the 25th of February. subjecting certain of their acts to the approval of the government. The new intendancy, whose president is Dr. U. Do Mural, has made an excellent impression on all by suspending the new code of muni-cipal by-laws framed by the retiring board. This code had given universal dissatisfac-

For some days past the Minister of Finance, Ruy Barbosa, has been subjected to a storm of abuse from writers acting in the interest of the great banking establishments, such as the Bank of Brazil, the National Bank and other financial institutions. The capitalists connected with these are appreciative that their interests are imperiled by the establishment of the new Bank of the United States of Brazil. The fight was conducted principally by ex-Senhor, ex-Premier and Councillor Manoel Zouza Datas. Datas was the first chief of the Liberal party who made abolitionism the watch-word of his party. Ruy Barbosa, at the same time, was the leader of the Liberals in the Chamber of Deputies. Sousa Dantas, the semi-Republican of former years, is the presi-dent of a bank, nominated by Ouro Preto, the "grave-digger" of the monarchy. The two giants, once friends, are for the moment bitter adversaries. The result is a com-promise. Three new banks for the northern states are decreed, with a capital of \$10,-000,000 each—one for Para, Marenham and Piauby; one for Ceara, Rio France de Norte, Parahyba and Pernambuco, and the other for Bahia, Sergipe and Alagoas. The service of the redemption of the public debt, paper money, is given to the Bank of Brazil and the National Bank. And the issue of paper money by the new Bank of the United States of Brazil is limited to \$25,-000,000, which, however, can be augmented whenever the necessities o the circulation require it. It is possible that this result was due to the fact that already two members of the first Ministry had retired. One, Demetrio Ribeiro, desired to change everything so as to conform the new order of affairs to the comtist theory. Another, Aristides Da Silveira Lobo, made himself exactly unpopular by keeping in all Monarchists, putting out what few Republicans had managed to get into office and appointing in their place well-known Monarchists. Benjamin Constant, Minister of War, the great organizer of the revolution, was determined not to give the Imperialists the satisfaction of obliging a third minister to resign. Quintina Bocayuva, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has returned from the river Plata, where he went to sign the treaty of limits between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. For over a century the question of "the mission has been before the two countries. Often war has been imminent, and there

has never been a time when there was not danger of an outbreak. The treaty has stopped all that. Its advantages are manifest, yet the enemies of the republic managed to raise a "hue and cry" of "Fatherland sacrificed," "immense territory yielded by the republic," etc. The government was obliged to make an official statement that they were all responsible, that the same treaty had been agreed to by the imperial government only a few hours before its downfall, and that the whole question would be referred to the Brazilian constituent assembly of the Argentine congress. The treaty is almost certainly more favorable to Brazil than to the Argentine Re-